

Kentucky



Gazette.

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True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, humbering at his back."

LEXINGTON KY THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 27, 1855

IN ADVANCE.
No. XXX.

ROMAN MARRIAGES.

The following account of the marriage ceremonies, &c. of the Romans, is extracted from a late and interesting work on their "Domestic Manners and Institutions."

The consent of parents being obtained, the parties were affianced some time before the celebration of the actual marriage. This was accompanied with many ceremonies at which the priests and augurs assisted; the marriage contract was drawn up in the presence of witnesses, and confirmed by the betrothed pair breaking a straw between them; the bridegroom then presented his bride with a wedding ring; presents were made to the young couple by their immediate friends who were present on the occasion; and the father or the nearest relative of the bride—at whose house the ceremony usually took place—gave a grand entertainment.

The wedding ring was worn on the third finger of the left hand, from an idea that a nerve communicated thence directly with the heart. It consisted for a long time, of nothing more than a hoop of iron, but it was afterwards made of gold or bronze, with various ornate devices, and frequently with a small ornament in the form of a key, to denote that, with it, the husband delivered up the care of his house.

The bride's portion was paid at three instalments: was delivered in money or secured on landed property, and the husband was not allowed to alienate it. Among persons of rank, a part of the dowry was reserved for the separate use of the wife and the lady frequently retained some slaves, who were considered as her private property, and under her sole control. The fortunes often given with young ladies of the first distinction, in the early ages of the republic, were extremely moderate. It is recorded that C. Scipio, when in command of the army in Spain, applied for leave of absence, that he might provide for the marriage of his daughter; but the senate, rather than deprive of his services, took that upon itself, and advanced the portion out of the public treasury; its amount was not quite equal to thirty six pounds sterling; and yet considering the motive for bestowing it, we may presume that it was not measured with a niggard hand. But in proportion as they were the small, they became enormous in the sequel; and Seneca remarks that the sum with which he Senate portioned the child of Scipio, would not in his time, have been thought sufficient to provide the daughter of a freedman with a mirror.

A marriage was never solemnized without consulting the auspices, and offering sacrifices to the gods, particularly to Juno; and the animals immolated on the occasion were deprived of their gall, in allusion to the sense of every thing bitter and malignant in the proposed union.

The ceremony was performed in three different modes; distinguished by the titles of *Confarreatio*, *Confarreatio*, and *Confarreatio*; each of which, though distinct in point of form, is equally binding on the contracting parties.

Confarreatio was the most ancient. A priest, in the presence of ten witnesses, made an offering to the gods of a cake composed of salt, water, and a particular kind of wheaten flour—called *Far*—from which the name of the ceremony was derived. The bride and bridegroom partook, to denote the union that subsisted between them, and the sacrifice of a sheep ratified the interchange of their vows. This mode of celebration conferred on the wife all the rights of adoption as a daughter; it gave her the privilege of assisting at the sacrifices of the household gods of her husband; it endowed her with his entire property, if he died intestate without issue; and if he left children she shared equally with them.

Confarreatio was an imaginary purchase which the parties made of each other by the exchange of some pieces of money. This form subsisted longer than that of *Confarreatio*, which according to Tacitus, was no longer practised in the reign of Tiberius; it seems to have conferred the same rights on the woman—and some authors say, that it was accompanied with similar ceremonies.

Confarreatio was, in fact, nothing more than a woman, with the consent of her parents or guardians had lived an entire year with a man, with the intention of becoming his wife. She was then considered as being legally married to him; and it even appears that she thereby acquired the same rights as either the former ceremonies would have conferred. This form subsisted longer than the power of annulling the marriage during her husband's lifetime; she reported after engagement; an advantage in which it is not quite clear that the intended husband participated.

It was not even every month, that was deemed equally auspicious to the celebration of marriage; they avoided the kalends, nones and ides, and every day marked black in the calendar; the month of February, because in it was commemorated the memory of all immoral offences; that of March, during the Salian feasts; and above all, May, June, on the contrary, was, of all months, considered the most propitious. But widows, whether more careful to improve the passing time, or less attentive to omens, of which the former or commoner of men at many had no doubt provided for, considered every day as equally fortunate, and were married at all seasons.

Western Herald.

Interesting to Jurors.—At the last Mayor's Court in this city, on the trial of a person for felony, difference of opinion appearing to exist among the jury, it was agreed by the counsel for the Commonwealth, and the counsel for the prisoner, that a constable should be sworn to keep the jury together until they agreed; that they should then seal up the verdict and go home; the verdict to be received from the jury, at the meeting of the court in the morning. These conditions were acceded to by the court. So after the jury had retired they agreed upon, signed, and sealed up their verdict and separated.

When the court met in the morning, the verdict was read, and was found to be a verdict of Guilty, signed by all the jurors. One of the jurymen said that he did not agree to that verdict; that he was of opinion that the Defendant was innocent. He was asked if he had entertained that opinion when he signed the verdict. He said he had, but that he had signed the verdict of Guilty for the purpose of being permitted to go home. The jury not being able to agree in the case were directed to be discharged. This being done, the juror, who had just avowed that he had signed a verdict against his judgment for the purpose of ensuring the separation of the jury, was ordered to enter into recognizances; himself two hundred dollars, and one sufficient surety in the like sum,

to answer at the next court, for the misdemeanor of which he had confessed himself guilty. The recognizances were accordingly entered into.

At the present Term of the Mayor's Court a bill of Indictment was laid before the Grand Jury, charging the Juror with the offence we have just stated. This bill was returned a True Bill. The juror indicted acknowledged the facts as we have stated them, and submitted to the sentence of the court. Appearing to be an ignorant man, the court, on Tuesday last, after a suitable reprimand, fined him ten dollars and costs, and discharged him. The court considered the offence of great magnitude, involving not only a misdemeanor in the official conduct of the juror, but the guilt of perjury in consenting to a verdict of Guilty at a time when he was satisfied of the innocence of the Defendant. The ignorance and indigent circumstances of the juror induced the court to pass so lenient a sentence.

Democratic Press.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN—We give below the latest letter received from Madrid, from the correspondent of the Morning Herald, whose statement we have uniformly found entitled to more confidence than those from other sources. We have another letter from the same source, of which, however, we can only give the following extract:

"Notwithstanding the anxious desire of our government to have an army at its disposition, and its strenuous effort to arrive promptly at that consummation, the organization of the army advances with most slothful pace from the want of that great *primus mobile* of history, as of every thing else money. It is with the funds resulting from the Gibraltar loan in a great measure, that 4 or 5 of the royal guard, and a few regiments of the line, have been put together; but to proceed any further, we must be had to fresh loans of a still more ruinous description than the preceding ones."

But, even suppose an army to be organized, still the government would have but a very precarious hold upon their allegiance if the constitution of a party were, by accident, to show itself in any thing like an imposing attitude. A rumor is again abroad, that the government have taken into consideration the proposition for a loan, which I recently mentioned to you, and that the Council had separated without having come to any decision on the question. But as these rumors have been traced not to the purest source, there is little reliance to be placed on them. I stated to you some time ago, that a project for a new levy (*puñia*) of 37,000 men had been presented to his majesty. This, though still not determined on, has already caused some disturbances; and by what we learn from the provinces, if his majesty should order it to be put into execution, the regiments selected in the occasion will have to be led to their depots in chains, for willingly they will not go."

The Constitutional states, as a rumor, that the French troops who evacuate Spain, are going to form an army of observation at Bayonne; but the Etoile knows not where the information was derived, and half-way contradicts it. That the evacuation will in part take place, seems to be pretty well settled. Those which will remain, will begin the whole 22,000 men; 10,000 men at Cadix, commanded by a Lieutenant General; 6,000 men at Barcelona, commanded by a Lieut. Colonel; 3,000 men at Pampeluna; commanded by the Prince de Broglie; 1,500 men at St. Sebastian, commanded by a Colonel.

POST OFFICE—Private letters from Lisbon, Oct. 27, state, that neither the arrest and imprisonment of the Queen, nor the arrest of great numbers of persons of high rank, and other measures of severity, have been sufficient to check the Absolutists.

"They have just formed another conspiracy, which was to have broken out yesterday, and it is said the greater number of our regiments are implicated in it. Its object like the former, appeared to have been to murder the Ministers, and make the King resign in favour of Don Miguel. The conspiracy was discovered by one of the initiated. A great number of gentlemen have in consequence, been arrested, as well as Monks, Cures, and Officers, of all descriptions, who have all been lodged in Fort St. George and the tower of Belem, the most secure prison of our country. The Government is quite unable to convulse the Cortes, which it was expected was to assemble in Lisbon this present month. Even in the month of December, it will be difficult to hold this assembly, if I may judge from the insuperable obstacles which it has every moment to encounter, in consequence of the great influence of the Queen and the Patriarch. A vessel loaded with cannon balls has just arrived from England at Lisbon, and it is said the government had also ordered a considerable quantity of ammunition and warlike stores."

Nation & Intelligencer.

Remarkable Preservation.—A wonderful instance of the preservation of human life, when in imminent danger, occurred at Geneva, in the state of New York, on the 22d ult. Mr. James Gerry, an Irishman, had descended a well for the purpose of removing some obstructions. The well was 81 feet deep, and some of the stones in the well, near the bottom, had been loosened by the washing of quicksand. Having descended between forty and fifty feet, as he was standing with one foot in the bucket, and the other resting upon the side of the wall on a sudden, the stones below gave way and closed together, and the whole mass of the walls above sunk down upon him, and buried him beneath the ruins.

The shock, says the Geneva Gazette, by such a disaster, can be imagined, but not described. A groan issued from beneath the stones and earth, which proved that life was not extinct, and inspired a feeble hope of extricating the unfortunate man alive!! Hundreds immediately collected around the spot, in painful solicitude, all anxious

to hear a part in rescuing a fellow mortal from so terrible a grave! The most prompt and active exertions were made to excavate, as soon as possible, the stones and earth that had fallen in. It was half past four o'clock, P. M., when the catastrophe happened. In fifteen minutes a winlass and bucket were procured and put in operation. No less than 89 tons of stone were to be drawn up, before relief could be given. But few could labour at a time, and though they proceeded with the utmost activity, the removing of so great a quantity of stones, mingled with the earth that had fallen in, was a task slow and tedious. As they proceeded, occasional groans could still be heard issuing from the cold damp earth beneath. When night approached, they had penetrated but a few feet below the surface, and the prospect seemed gloomy and doubtful. A crowd of two or three hundred anxiously waited the issue of the event. Every thing was soon put into a systematic train—persons were appointed to make all necessary provisions and preserve order and silence amongst the crowd. The night was dark and unpleasant; but by the assistance of lamps, they vigorously prosecuted the work. Those in the well would, at intervals, call to the hurried man, to ascertain if he could hear them; but no answer could as yet be heard. A general silence and solemnity prevailed, broken only by the occasional murmur of inquiry among the crowd, the hollow noise of the stones tumbling into the bucket in the well—the voice of the workmen—and now and then the groans of the distressed man beneath! It was now midnight, and they had gone about twenty feet below the surface—the workmen in the well called again to Gerry; a breathless silence prevailed, and a distinct answer was returned. At this, a murmur of joy ran through the crowd, and the countenances of all were lighted up with hope. They now toiled with renewed ardour, occasionally calling to Gerry as before, and receiving in return distinct responses. They asked him, what instance he thought he was down? He rationally replied, "between 40 and 50 feet."

There now remained no doubt but he might be extricated alive, provided the stones were not arched above him in such a manner as to fall up on him when loosened; they now proceeded with the utmost caution. Between two and three o'clock, when they had come to within twenty feet of him, they stopped for about fifteen minutes to take some refreshment. The poor creature being now for some time had been conscious of the exertions of his sympathizing fellows, perceiving that the noise from the tumbling of the stones into the bucket no longer continued, now fancied they had ceased their exertions, and left him to expire in that terrible situation! In this moment of despair, he burst into a pitiful tone of wailing, and begged them "for God's sake not to leave him!" They informed him of the cause of their stopping—and he was so glad to hear the returning sound of the rattling of the stones in the bucket, "they asked him in what situation he was?" and he answered, that "he was wedged in all round by the stones." When they had come within three or four feet of him, he called for some water to drink. His thirst was the natural result of his protracted agony. About day-light, they had lowered the mass down even with his head. They found him forty-eight feet below the surface, in an erect position, completely wedged in, as he had said. A large stone, weighing eighty pounds rested on his head, which was turned a little up, making a considerable gain, though not producing a fracture in the skull—a stone on each side of his head, pressing like a vice, and one or two smaller ones, covered with blood about his face—leaving a small aperture for his mouth, so that he could just breathe and speak. His arms were raised in the position in which he held the rope—one foot was in the bucket, and the other, fortunately, was at liberty so that he could move it—no other part of his body could stir! So tight was he wedged in, that it was necessary to remove the stones down as low as his feet. At a quarter before nine o'clock, in the morning, having continued sixteen hours and fifteen minutes in the well, he was drawn up in a crate, and welcomed by an admiring and joyful crowd to his upper world, as one rescued from the grave—as one arisen from the dead. Shivering with cold, he cast a wistful look around upon his deliverers, and was borne into the house. He was followed by the three faithful men who had toiled incessantly for thirteen hours in the well, and who received, as they came up, the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude for their indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions. Two or three medical gentlemen were in waiting to receive the unfortunate man—and it was found, on examination, that, providentially, not a bone was fractured or broken! His face and head were badly bruised and cut, as well as other parts of his body. The confusion on his head produced insensibility, for a few hours after the accident, as he says he knew nothing for some time. He is now in a fair way to recover, and will probably, in a few days, by the blessing of God, be enabled to resume his usual avocations.

By Authority.

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said State for the use of the people thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed in such manner and on such terms and conditions as said Legislature shall by law direct, the following tracts of land heretofore granted to said State for the use of the people thereof, to wit: so much of the six mile reservation, including the Salt Springs commonly called the "Salt Springs," as remains unsold; the Salt Springs, near the Muskingum River, and in the

Military Tract, with the sections of land which include the same; the proceeds thereof to be applied to such literary purposes as said Legislature may hereafter direct, and to no other use, intent, or purpose, whatever.

H. LAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1854, Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

General Assembly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 27

On motion of Mr. M. Hardin the house resolved to meet hereafter at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mr. M. Hardin asked leave to bring in a bill levying an additional tax on slaves sufficient to pay for slaves executed under the criminal laws, which was refused, Yeas 30, Nays 33.

The bill to pay petit Jurors was read, and on motion of Mr. B. Hardin, laid on the table till the 1st of May next, Yeas 50, Nays 15.

The bill to amend the law regulating civil proceedings was laid on the table until the 1st of June.

The bill authorizing Sheriffs to collect moneys under executions issuing from Justices of the Peace, was laid on the table until the 1st of June next, Yeas 41, Nays 29.

The bill to establish a new county out of parts of Warren, Hart and Grayson, was laid on the table till the 1st of June.

A bill to regulate suits against joint obligors passed the house unanimously, 72 members voting.

Many other bills were acted on, for a notice of which we have not room.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The vote of yesterday rejecting the bill establishing a new county out of parts of Warren, Grayson and Hart was reconsidered. Mr. Willis moved to name the new county Jackson, Mr. W. C. Payne moved the name of *Edmundson* in honor of Capt. Edmundson who fell at the river Raisin. Mr. Wickliffe advocated the name of Edmundson. The name of Jackson was withdrawn. Mr. Rodman stated that Capt. Edmundson fell within three feet of him at the river Raisin, that a braver man never lived, &c. Mr. Kennedy had seen Capt. Edmundson at the battle of King's mountain, where he fought bravely for his country. After a few remarks from Mr. Rowan the name of Edmundson was unanimously adopted. The bill then passed to a third reading.

The bill to amend the penal laws was taken up, and after a few remarks from Mr. Shortridge against and Mr. Triplett in favour, it passed, Yeas 43, Nays 29.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Robertson in the chair, on the bill to amend and reduce the execution laws of this state. After some proceedings on the subject, Mr. Rowan moved to strike out the first section of the bill, because he did not believe there was sufficient time this session to mature a system which shall be safe to the country. The motion was opposed by Mr. J. M. McConnell, Mr. Speaker Ward and Mr. Shortridge, and advocated by Messrs. Rowan, Booker and Breck, when it prevailed. The bill was then reported to the house and laid on the table till the 1st day of June next, Yeas 39, Nays 29.

Mr. B. Hardin reported a referred bill to amend the execution laws, providing against a decision of the Court of Appeals declaring that no execution can be sent out of the county where the defendant resides. After a variety of motions and much debate occupying the house until a late hour, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

An act passed for the removal of the seat of Justice in Meade county.

Mr. Turner from the committee to whom had been referred the bill repealing the valuation laws, reported the same with an amendment, repealing the present law prohibiting the sale of real property unless it bring three fourths of its value, and giving in lieu thereof a right to the debtor to redeem the property sold, within two years, if it shall not have sold for three fourths of its value. A long discussion ensued during which Mr. Coshy offered an amendment retaining the law prohibiting a sale in case the property did not bring three fourths of its value, which was notified by allowing the redemption in such case, &c. A motion made by J. G. Hardin to lay the whole subject on the table till the 1st of June, was negatived, 30 to 57. After considerable debate, Mr. Coshy's amendment was negatived, 30 to 42. Mr. Maupin offered an amendment retaining the valuation principle as it has been and

corporations, which was rejected. Mr. Rowan offered a substitute for the committee's amendment retaining the present law and giving a veto to the creditor where the land &c. does not sell, which was rejected. The amendment reported by the committee was then adopted. An amendment was offered by Mr. Maupin and adopted allowing the defendant to remain in possession during the two years. Mr. Rowan offered an amendment extending the bill to sales for town taxes which was adopted. Mr. Chenoweth offered an amendment providing that where the creditor in a two years replevin bond will wait two more years he may sell the property of his debtor for what will bring, which was rejected. Mr. Shortridge offered a proviso that the act shall not operate upon contracts heretofore made. Finally, on motion of Mr. Turner, the bill was re-committed.

Mr. J. M. McConnell from the committee appointed to investigate the claims of the Treasury, particularly in relation to the money alleged to have been lost on occasion of the burning of the Capitol, made a detailed report.

Mr. Davies having obtained leave reported a bill to authorize the Sheriff of Franklin county to act as Sergeant and Tipstall to the General Court for a limited time.

Mr. Shortridge reported the referred bill branching the Court of Appeals to Bowlinggreen, Springfield and Paris, without amendment. Mr. New moved to strike out Bowlinggreen and insert Russellville. Mr. Davies called a division of the question and it was first on striking out. Mr. L. Williams moved to lay the bill on the table until the first of June. The motion was opposed by Mr. Cosby, and advocated by Messrs. Robertson and L. Williams, and negatively, Yeas 34, Nays 49. Mr. B. Hardin moved to strike out all the sites, which prevailed. Mr. J. M. McConnell moved to strike out so much of the bill as provides that there shall be three judicial sites. This motion was opposed by Messrs. B. Hardin, Booker, H. O. Brown and Davies, advocated by Messrs. Breck and J. M. McConnell and negatively. Mr. B. Hardin moved for the first site, the town of Barascan, Mr. Cosby named Springfield, Mr. Davies Harrodsburg, Mr. Samuel Louisville, Mr. Green Danabour, Mr. Robertson Danabour, Mr. Breck Owensboro. Each of the preceding places having been negatived, the bill was then laid with Danabour.

For the second site, Mr. Morgan named Carlisle, Mr. Coleman Cynthiana, Mr. H. H. Paris, Mr. Mayo Albion, Mr. J. Patterson Georgetown, Mr. Shepherd Flemingsburg, Mr. Gibson Washington, Mr. Samuel Frankfort. Another motion to lay the bill on the table till the 1st of June was negatived, Carlisle was negatived and the bill laid with Cynthiana.

For the third site Mr. New named Russellville, Mr. Maupin Glasgow, Mr. W. C. Payne Bowlinggreen, Mr. Morris Greenfield, in which he was supported by Mr. Williams, Mr. Davis Harrodsburg. The preceding places having been negatived, the blank was then with Greenfield. The question shall the bill be read a third time, was acceded to the negative, Yeas 42, Nays 40.

Thursday, Dec. 30.

On motion of Mr. W. Patterson the house went into the Senate to establish the committee of the House and Lyon were taken up and referred to the committee of the House.

Mr. Cunningham from the committee of Courts of Justice reported among other things, a claim of the Sheriff of Jefferson county for \$225 of public money, alleged to have been lost on occasion of the burning of his house. The report was referred and the committee reported. On report of the same committee, the price of a Mr. Harrison of Shelby county for compensation for viewing a stage road through that county, was rejected. The case was then taken up. The Legislature passed an act establishing a stage road from Frankfort to Bowlinggreen and providing that the several counties through which it passed, should pay the expenses. This a county court of Shelby declared unconstitutional and refused to pay the expenses. The Legislature were required to pay, on the ground that the county court might have a mandamus to compel the county court to approve the claim, unless an appeal appears also shall declare the act unconstitutional.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the resolution offered by him yesterday laying on the table until a final adjournment was taken up and the bill to strike out the 7th was negatived and the bill adopted.

The bill to require one half the proceeds of executed slaves to be paid to the owner of the slaves who may have been manumitted, was taken up. The bill was opposed by Mr. Robertson

when Mr. Smith moved to lay it on the table until the first of March. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Cosby, Brown and Mason, advocated by Messrs. Rowan, B. Hardin and Dillam, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 70, Nays 11.

The bill to prevent the emanation of grants upon fraudulent surveys, providing that the Register shall make out a check book, was taken up. Mr. Mosley moved to fill the blank to enable the Register to fulfil this duty with \$600.—A discussion involving the whole merits of the bill in which Messrs. Triplett, Rowan, Mosely & B. Hardin participated, when it was laid on the table until the 1st of June.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Caldwell in the chair, and took up the report of the select committee recommending the removal from office of Elijah Haydon, a Justice of the Peace of Barren county. Mr. Monroe appeared for the accused at the bar of the house & addressed the committee in his defence. The committee rose, reported to the house, when the report of the committee was reversed and Mr. Haydon discharged.

A bill from the Senate exempting theatrical performances from town taxes, passed.

The bill to exempt unoccupied lands from the operation of the forfeiture law of the last session passed.

A bill from the Senate making provisions in cases of lost warrants, was taken up and passed.

Mr. L. Williams reported the referred bill relative to the militia law, which was amended on the motion of Mr. James McComel and passed to a third reading.

On motion of W. C. Payne the bill to establish the county of Edmonson was taken up and passed, Yeas 62, Nays 27.

Mr. Triplett obtained leave to bring in a bill to lay a tax on lands for the purpose of keeping in repair the public roads which may be discharged in labour.

Many other subjects of minor importance were acted on.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31.

On motion of Mr. Holt, the preamble and resolution reported by the select committee in reply to the Judges' Response, were taken up. The resolution affirms the power of the Legislature to remove Judges for error of opinion. Mr. Turner wished it so amended as to declare the power of the Legislature to remove the Governor. Mr. Breck did not consider a mere error of judicial opinion a cause for removing a Judge, unless that opinion were evidently corruption or imbecility, nor did he like this mode of legislating by resolution. The resolution was adopted, Yeas 68, Nays 16.

It is as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Legislature thereof do possess the power, under and by virtue of the report of the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the state, to remove, by address to the Governor for that purpose, any Judge of the superior or inferior courts of this Commonwealth from office, two thirds of each house concurring therein, for any mere error of judicial opinion which does not amount to misdemeanor in office, notwithstanding that error shall have been committed in the course of judicial decision, it shall inflict upon the community, such injury, as in their belief, shall amount to a reasonable cause for his removal from office, provided they observe, in doing so, the form of proceeding prescribed in such case by the Constitution.

In favour of the resolution, Mr. Speaker (Ward) Messrs. Butler, Brents, H. O. Brown, Buckner, Buford, Caldwell, Carter, Chapeze, Chenoweth, Clarkson, Coleman, Cosby, C. itenden, Cunningham, Dillam, A. H. Davis, S. Davis, Evans, Ford, Forest, Fullon, Galloway, Garth, Goggin, Gordon, J. G. Hardin, J. Hardin, Holt, Jones, Littleton, Marksberry, Mason, Mayo, McBrayer, Jas. McConnell, Miller, Morgan, Morris, Mosely, Mullens, New, Oldham, J. Paterson, W. Paterson, Porter, Prince, W. Robertson, Rodman, Roundtree, Rowan, Samuel, Shepherd, Shortridge, Simpson, Slack, Spaulding, Stephens, Summers, J. Taylor, Thomas, Triplett, Watkins, Wickliffe, L. Williams, W. C. Williams, T. P. Wilson and Wingate.

Against the resolution, Messrs. Bates, Breck, Gibson, Green, Greham, B. Hardin, Kennedy, J. M. McConnell, H. C. Payne, G. Robertson, R. Taylor, True, Turner, Willis and Woods.

Messrs. S. Turner and J. M. McConnell entered their written protest against the resolution because it was abstract and could have no practical effect.

The question was then on adopting the Preamble. Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay it on the table until the first of June. The motion was advocated by Messrs. Wickliffe, Breck, New, and Green, and opposed by Messrs. H. O. Brown, and Daviss, when it was withdrawn. The adoption of the preamble was opposed by Messrs. Robertson, J. Hardin and Turner, and advocated by Messrs. Daviss and H. O. Brown. Messrs. M. Hardin and J. Paterson objected to its adoption, because they did not know what it contained. It was then adopted, Yeas 53, Nays 39.

On motion of Mr. Daviss, the bill to provide for reporting the decisions of the Court of Ap-

peals, was taken up. After an ineffectual attempt to reconsider the vote ordering it to a third reading, Mr. B. Hardin moved an amendment allowing the Reporter to insert an abstract of the arguments of counsel and of the petitions for a rehearing, but prohibiting any charge against the state therefor, which was rejected, Yeas 43, Nays 43. The bill then passed.

The resolutions requesting the members of the House of Representatives in congress from this state to vote for General Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, &c. were taken up.—Mr. G. Robertson moved to lay the whole subject on the table until the first of June next. His reasons were, that it would be unjust to our members in Congress who know the will of their constituents better than we do; that it would be indelicate to Mr. Clay; that it would lessen the weight of Kentucky in the next administration; that it was better to leave our members of Congress to act according to contingencies; that the weight and importance of the state and the western country could, in that manner be best secured; that our members on the spot would be the best judges of what was just and expedient, &c. Mr. B. Hardin avowed his preference to Mr. Crawford so long as he had any chance, and his dislike to Mr. Adams, on account of his originally federal principles and his evident hostility to the growth of the West as evinced by his votes in Congress on the acquisition of Louisiana, and his conduct elsewhere upon the navigation of the Mississippi and the Missouri question. He still entertained the highest respect for Mr. Crawford; but he had no doubt a majority of the people of Kentucky were in favour of Jackson, and he wished to express that preference decidedly.—He considered the contest between Adams and Jackson, and he could have no hesitation in preferring the latter, both because he thought it was best for the general interest and the interest of the West. Mr. Crittenden offered a few remarks on the expediency of adopting the resolutions, because the people of Kentucky preferred General Jackson, and because it was not known to the people when our members of Congress left here, that Mr. Clay would be excluded from the house. Mr. Robertson made a few further remarks to prove the expediency of acting on the resolutions and the propriety of leaving our members in Congress to act according to contingencies. Mr. Shepherd had always been in favour of General Jackson. Some of the friends of Clay, he had no doubt, wished to defeat the resolutions and leave that gentleman to make the best bargain he could. But he did not wish the vote of Kentucky to be bartered away, or that Clay should be Secretary of state to the exclusion of Jackson as President. Mr. Daviss had been in favour of Clay until he had failed, and his second choice was General Jackson. If it was thought by gentlemen, that our members would vote for Adams, it was the more necessary that the resolutions should pass, that public opinion in Kentucky may be known to them; and if it be supposed they will vote for Jackson, they can do no harm. He was opposed to suffering any man to barter away the vote of Kentucky, and he believed that Clay himself, knowing the will of his state, would vote for Jackson in opposition to Adams, who in his section of country would not get one vote to fifty in opposition to Gen. Jackson. As he had no doubt of the will of the people he must vote for the resolutions. Mr. Breck should vote for laying the resolutions on the table, because he knew no reason for acting on them. He had voted for Clay; but he would not disguise the fact, that he preferred any man who was or had been a candidate to General Jackson. We had elected members of Congress, and it was their business to know and perform the public will. In his county he believed that few would vote for Jackson against Crawford; but he did not know how it would be between Jackson and Adams. He thought if we acted at all, it ought to be by the members individually in private meeting and not in a legislative or official capacity.

[To be Continued.]

From the Louisville Morning Post.

THE LATE COUNTY MEETING.—The meeting which we noticed in our last, was held accordingly; though we protest against this being considered as a fair index of the sentiments of the town, or of the county. It need scarcely be remarked, that it is most unusual for the people of this state, to be assembled at this season. They prefer a more deliberate course, when the roads are ice, the weather inviting, and above all, when their Representatives are present to defend themselves. These considerations were all thought unworthy of regard on the late occasion, in the vain hope of legislating the Judges into office again. Offices may be repealed out of existence, but Judges can only be restored by the Governor and Senate.—We deem it important to remark, that the counter remonstrance possessed before it left town, 291 names. We like to be particular in these matters, for if the voice of Jefferson is to have any weight with those who have previously agreed with her in political sentiment, that sentiment is, as far as the remonstrance is, to be taken as evidence, unchanged. Let the Judge-breakers, as they have so melodiously been termed, look to their own conduct. They have sent their Representatives to break the Judges, and if they have been zealous to accomplish the wishes of the people, let us not migrate fully turn against them, provided they have not violated the supreme law of both Republic and people. We repeat, the great gulf between the Legislature and their adversaries, is the constitutionality of the measure. This

we believe it in our hearts, demonstrable as much as any political point can be.

COUNTER REMONSTRANCE.

The following preamble and resolution were introduced by P. G. Grayson, Esq., in the meeting at the Court House last Tuesday, as an expression of the opinion of those friendly to the measures of the Legislature, in relation to the court of Appeals. Two hundred and fifty persons put their names to it and forwarded it to their representatives at Frankfort.

"Considering, as we do, that the opinion of the majority of a people is at all times the safest criterion of propriety in regard to any measure which is to effect them; and however true, as we cheerfully admit it is, that majorities may sometimes err, yet, as it cannot on the other hand be denied that minorities are not less liable to error and knowing, as we do, of no safer depositary than the majority, in which to lodge the supreme right of construction on all questions of difficulty, whether of constitutional or any other character; as well as the supreme right of action in conformity with such construction supported and fortified too, as we are in this position by the reflection that it is the foundation of our unparalleled system of government, and is the important feature in it which distinguishes it from that of all less favoured communities where despots & minorities rule.

Resolved, Therefore, that the late act of the Legislature of Kentucky, re-organizing the court of appeals (being the act of a majority) gives us entire satisfaction; and that we will support it with all our influence.

* The resolution being drawn in haste, the phraseology of it in this particular on reflection, did not fairly express the view of the mover.—He would have expressed himself thus: Instead of 'being the act of a majority,' it was his meaning to say, 'being as they believed it to be constitutional, and that such will be the construction and decision of a majority of the people,' &c. and he begs that the resolution may be read with this correction.—Morning Post.

Louisville Ky, Nov. 23.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The conduct of this high tribunal is taken up by the legislature, and it becomes every independent and honest journalist to express his opinion upon it whatever it may be. For our part, there is no subject we deem of more solemn import to any people but to a free people, above all others, than a judiciary essentially independent. It is the great rampart against the lawless passions, and the vindictive propensities, which are so apt to incorporate themselves, with the bold and fierce struggles, of freedom. There is no department of the government, whose errors we would so reluctantly expose, as those of the judges. It has been beautifully said by an illustrious orator, now no more that judges are the priests of Themis, sacrificing at her altar, for the good of mankind. There is an aversion to impugn the demeanor of these officers, nearly allied to the delicacy that is felt, in attacking a clergy.—This veneration for the judicial function, is no doubt salutary; it is one of the great elements of social order. But it must have its limits, and it is the province of political duty, to know when these limits are transcended. Does the late decision of the appellate judges, denying the legislative power of altering the process of execution, to the injury of the obligee under pre-existing contracts, justify the removal from office? This is no question of every day politics; it is a most grave and serious proposition arising out of the administration of our government. We will endeavour to meet it with suitable temper. In the first place let the question be stripped of all extrinsic considerations; it is then simply, whether the legislature have the power of denying the process of execution, under contracts previous to such enactments? We assent to the opinion of those (and they are some of the highest ornaments of the Kentucky bar,) who think that it does not; that the execution is but an incident to the contract, though like the holding of the court, and a thousand other adjuncts, a most important incident. We do not however attempt to discuss the legality of this decision. It is too foreign to the writer's most recent studies. He confines himself to the question, whether this controul over executions, is not an essential part of legislative power? Can the community safely part with this great arm of the law? It may be perverted; it would not be power if it were not susceptible of perversion. So may any other power of the government, the power of capital punishment, of imprisonment, of fining, and even of holding the courts be abused. Yet shall we strip the legislature of these great trusts? The appeal has been made to the people at the late election, and they have most audibly declared themselves opposed to the judicial construction. The question now stands upon more imposing ground, shall the people's construction of their own government or that of the judges predominate? We decidedly say the former. Though in arguing this question in the first instance, the bias ought unequivocally to be with the court, and it must be unless in most extreme cases; yet when both parties have come to their determination, the legislature is bound to see the decision of the people executed. The power of removing the judges by address is a high remedial power, only to be exercised under most critical and pressing emergencies but when they have arrived, the constitution is a dead letter if it is not decisively but deliberately executed. Is this principle of legislative power worth the removal of the judges? The writer reluctantly and painfully believes it is. He is aware that the system of misnamed relief, is winding up, and that we are happily returning to the old state of the law; but may not society again demand—imprudently demand, a stay of execution without an issue of paper? Were the question divested of its association with the unfortunate paper system, it could scarcely find an opponent among the friends of free and generous government.—

Yet this association is accidental; it becomes us to separate these adventitious comparisons, and to treat each according to its merits. In all this we mean no implication against the judges. We respect the majority of the law too sincerely to invade the persons of its highest functionaries. Innocent error may be as mischievous, as obstinate guilt, and requires more vigilantly to be guarded against. The community must be sacrificed to a man; the Roman maxim is the maxim of every true republican; that the social safety is the supreme law. Here we leave this painful subject with cheerful though humble testimony to the wisdom and virtues of the present judges of the court of appeals. We have spoken out, because we intended to meet responsibility where it is justly expected, and not meanly to evade it.

From the Argus.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

A few individuals of the Court Party have been rendered perfectly desperate by the blow struck at the head of their Party by the Legislature at their late session. The moment they witnessed the triumph of their adversaries, their leaders exhibited all the violence of a vindictive faction. No measure, however beneficial to the public, met their approbation, and they were resolved, if possible to make the Legislature of which they formed a part, odious to the people, that they might re-build the ruined throne of judicial supremacy upon the downfall of the people's representatives. Their plans for a summer's campaign were all arranged and their presses set to work. Many thousands of the Judges' Responses were printed and circulated throughout the country, while the documents in refutation, were, as far as in their power, withheld from the public eye. A protest was prepared, couched in the most intemperate, unjust and ungenerous language, and after it had been printed an effort was made to spread it on the Journals of both houses of the General Assembly. Agents were put in motion to get up public meetings at such places and in such manner as to give the world the intemperate denunciations of a few men as the voice of the people and raise a deceptive impression as to the true state of the public opinion. The

fare commenced in a bar-room in Springfield, where a little upwards of a hundred men, headed and stimulated by Mr. Pope, gave forth a production that has been rung through out the country as the voice of Washington county which contains about 2000 voters. A second meeting took place in Garrard county, a region where the Court Party has always reigned with a slight sway. The next effort was made at Louisville where, by one mail, came a protest of about 170 men against the proceedings of the Legislature, and by the next a memorial of about two hundred and thirty applauding them. In Madison and Shelby also, we are told, there have been meetings, the precise results of which are not known to us. Neither of these counties, it is believed, is more disposed to submit to the domination of judicial assumption, when the subject is fully understood, than any of their neighbors. But these are not all the movements which an attentive eye may mark. Arrangements are made for a frequent and general correspondence, by which that party may know its own strength and the power of their political adversaries. Their strongest men are every where to be brought upon the arena as candidates; they will make use of established presses where they can, and establish others where they cannot. Already, the former Editor of the Statesman has taken his post at Versailles and to him is assigned the duty of revolutionizing the county of Woodford. One of the papers in Mercer is to change its Editor and its political character for the purpose of supporting the power of the old Court in that county and Mr. Cooney, who had once resolved to remove to Louisville, has been persuaded to remain at the post assigned him in Bowlinggreen, that he may illumine, with the new doctrines, the regions of the Green river country, which, in almost unbroken phalanx, has hitherto resisted the march of judicial error.

While these attempts are making to bring into the field the whole force of the Court Party in the approaching campaign the usual efforts are made to defame, degrade and disgrace the character of Kentucky in the eyes of her sister states and the officers of the National Government. Let it not be thought, that we believe the great mass of the Court Party capable of the acts which we are about to develop. No; such things are done by some of the Chiefs, men who seem to have no feelings left for their fellow-citizens or their state, but whose rancorous malice and implacable vengeance. Blood! Blood! seems to be the delight of their thoughts, and they talk of dragging the people of Kentucky into submission to the triumvirate power of three Judges by the use of the bayonet! But we detain our readers from the promised disclosure.

A member of the minority of the Legislature, about the time of the late adjournment of the body, left in a Bookbinder's shop in this place a number of the reports of the joint committee raised to inquire into the conduct of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, folded up and directed on the back, with a request that an envelope of paper should be put over them with the evident purpose of sending them by mail. By accident it was discovered, that they had written on the blank leaves at the end of each pamphlet. One of them was directed on the outside to "James Monroe, Esq., President of the United States, Washington," and on the blank leaves were written the following words:

"Sir, Our Judges of the Court of Appeals repealed out of office; the constitution of our state trodden under foot; our treasury robbed and empty, capitol burnt down, convicts in the Penitentiary naked and starving, governor's son a murderer and cut throat, a deficiency of \$400,000 in our revenue, a denial of justice by our execution laws, a reliefless legislature—think ye, will it not take FORTY THOUSAND BAYONETS to bring us in politics! This political paradox I send as a strange emblemment of religion, politics, mathematics, rhetoric and dead languages, in themselves unjoinable.

A minority member of the Ky. Legislature. Sol. some of these desperate men out only talk of

violence, bloodshed and war at home; but they actually write to the President of the Union, suggesting to him the expediency of raising an army to wrest from the people, by 'forty thousand bayonets' the power of self government! If they cannot put their noses to the grindstone by their speeches, then protests and their violence, they are ready to call in foreign troops and use their bayonets upon the freedom of Kentucky! Here is the temper of the party. Last year the country was inundated with protests, speeches and pamphlets; bitter invectives and denunciations were uttered in dinner toasts and public addresses; the press was attempted to be strangled by personal violence; the majority were derided as a mere 'cunt of noses' with but a modicum of intelligence, without virtue honesty or decency. The country rose and cast down these proud Lucifer, sons of the morning; but in their fall they laid back their anathemas upon the sovereign power that thrust them down and show by the confusion and uproar they would create, that 'they would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven.' But what think you, honest people of Kentucky, of these narrows, who would control your suffrages and deprive you of the right of holding your public agents responsible, or constraining your constitution, by 'forty thousand bayonets! Do you think that would be enough! Do you think the Court party could govern you with the aid of 'forty thousand bayonets! No! No! Forty thousand rifles will never be governed by 'forty thousand bayonets! though directed by a boasted 'talents and information' of the country: 'We'll show them that Kentucky boys 'Are alligator horses.'

But this is not all. The head that could think of controlling the freedom of Kentucky with 'forty thousand bayonets,' might well plot a FORTGERY to disgrace our Government. Another of these pamphlets was directed to "J. Q. Adams, Esq., Secretary of State, Washington," and on a blank leaf was written—

"This is Mr. Rowan's Look—a bundle of political stuff."

J. DESHA, Governor of Kentucky.

It was not enough, that this aged and respectable man's son was pronounced a murderer and cut throat, because he is charged with an infamous crime, but the father must be made a wife forger to murder his own consistency and reputation in the eyes of one who may be the future Commander in chief of the army, the navy, and the militia of the United States! This caps the climax. It was not enough to pronounce the son guilty without a trial and exhibit a ferocious thirst for his blood which would disgrace savages; but the father is to be made apparently to destroy himself with his own hand, giving the lie in one short line, to all his public acts and declarations. Who can spare the people or their faithful sentinels when they have to deal with such men, but the people themselves? Who can shield your governor, your senators, your representatives or your Judges, against the dagger of falsehood and forgery, wielded by such assassins as this! Wee be to the people of Kentucky when such men, with such hearts and such feelings, can sustain themselves by the sword of office and wreak their vengeance on their fellow-citizens under color of law.

It is thus that Kentucky is disgraced abroad—not by the acts of the majority—but by the slanders, falsehoods, and forgeries of some of the minority. They predict evil and strive to accomplish it; they tell us our state is disgraced abroad and they use every effort to disgrace it. Last year some of our Governor's Messages were sent to Washington endorsed with remarks somewhat similar to those which are made in these pamphlets, and some of them found their way into the National Intelligencer. With these pamphlets were others directed to the Governors of New York and other states. How far this shameful game has been carried on by the same hand or others, it is impossible to ascertain. What true patriot is there, who would not rather expose than aggravate the faults of his country to the rulers and people of other states and nations? And is not the man who can deliberately abuse his country and talk of controlling the people with foreign bayonets, ready for treason and blood! God forgive such men—the people of Kentucky will mark and remember them.

FOR SALE;
TWO FINE JACKS,
BOTH approved tail getters.
For Potomac Mill, waters of clear creek, at J. Cleveland's farm. If not sold by the 10th of March, they will be turned out on good terms.
Apply to
JESSE DICKSON.
Woodford county Jan. 24 1825—4-Jt.

Administratrix's Sale.

TO be sold on Thursday the third day of February next at the dwelling house of Mr. John Bryan on Short street Lexington, opposite Mr. Oliver Keen's house the personal estate of Thomas Royle dec'd consisting of a negro boy, a wool spinning Throstle, a weavers loom with fly shuttle, together with household and kitchen furniture. Three months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars, for which bond and security will be required; all sums under five dollars must be ready money.

63 yards of Carisett will also be sold in addition.
MARY ELIZABETH ROYLE Adm^{ca}
Jan 20 1825—3-Jt

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22d inst. at the dwelling house of the subscriber one mile South of Chiles Tavern his stock of HORSES, CATTLE & SHEEP, an orange which is a first rate riding horse, a cart and GUN equal to any in the country. Some Household and Kitchen Furniture, crop of CORN, FODDER and HAY, FARMING UTENSILS &c. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months for Gold or Silver. Also will be sold without reserve, FIVE OR SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES for cash in hand.
LINDSAY COLEMAN,
Fayette county Jan. 20, 1825—3-1t

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

Monday Jan. 3, 1825.

SENATE.

Mr. Ruggles submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the report of the Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of the 15th May, 1820, to survey and lay out a road from Wheeling, in Virginia, to the Mississippi River.

Mr. Smith, from the joint committee of both Houses, appointed to wait on Gen. La Fayette, with a copy of the act concerning him, reported that the committee waited on the General at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and presented him with a copy of the resolutions of both Houses; and that the General returned an answer.

The address of the Committee was read, and with the answer of the General, was ordered to be printed on the Journal.

GENERAL: We are a committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, charged with the office of informing you of the passage of an Act, a copy of which we now present. You will perceive, from this act, Sir, that the two Houses of Congress, aware of the large pecuniary as well as other sacrifices which your long and arduous devotion to the cause of freedom has cost you, have deemed it their privilege to reimburse a portion of them, as having been incurred in part on account of the United States. The principles which have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you as admits of it. We are directed to express to you the confidence as well as request of the two Houses of Congress, that you will by an acquiescence in their wishes in this respect, add another to the many signal proofs you have afforded of your esteem for a people whose esteem for you can never cease until they have ceased to prize the liberty they enjoy, and to venerate the virtue by which it was acquired. We have only to subjoin an expression of our gratification in being the organs of this communication and of the distinguished personal respect with which we are your obedient servants.

S. SMITH, Committee on the part of the Senate.
ROB. Y. HAYNE, Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.
W. S. ARCHER, Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.
S. VAN RENSSLAER, Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.
PHILIP S. MARKLEY, Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1825.

To the address of the Committee the General returned the following answer.

Washington, January 1, 1825.

Gentlemen of the Committee of both Houses of Congress.

The immense and unexpected gift, which in addition to former and considerable bounties, has pleased Congress to confer upon me, calls for the warmest acknowledgments of an old American soldier and adopted son of the U. S. two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures in the world.

However proud I am of every sort of obligation received from the people of the United States, and their Representatives in Congress, the large extent of this benefaction, might have created in my mind feelings of hesitation not inconsistent, I hope, with those of the most grateful reverence. But the so very kind resolution of both Houses, delivered by you gentlemen, in terms of equal kindness precludes all other sentiments except those of the lively & profound gratitude, of which, in respectfully accepting the munificent favour I have the honor to beg you will be the organs.

Permit me also gentlemen, to join a tender of my affectionate personal thanks to the expression of the highest respect, with which I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Parrott presented the petition of Henry S. Langdon, praying remuneration for losses sustained on Treasury Notes; which was referred to the committee on Claims.

The president laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States transmitting certain information, showing the state of the relations between Spain and the United States, from the ratification of the Florida treaty, up to the present time in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the last session, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The annual report was received from the Treasury Department; and on motion of Mr. Elliott, 3,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill for the relief of Thomas L. Ogden and others.

[The petitioners were the proprietors of the village of Sacket's Harbour, in New-York during the late war, and allege that they have sustained damages to the amount of \$7,175, in consequence of its having been held as a naval and military station on behalf of the United States.]

The bill was opposed by Mr. Chandler and supported by Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Van Buren; and on motion of Mr. King, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Indian Trade between Missouri and Mexico.

Mr. Benton informed the Senate that he had received a paper which he took the liberty of presenting. It was a statement of facts in relation to the origin, present state, and future prospects of the trade and intercourse between the Valley of the Mississippi and the interior province of Mexico. Intending, for a year past to bring the subject before the Senate, and to claim for it a share of the national protection, Mr. B. said that he had felt the necessity of resting his demand upon a solid foundation of facts. With this view, he had addressed himself, during the last summer, to many inhabitants of Missouri who had been personally engaged in the trade among others to Mr. Augustus Storrs, late of New-Hampshire, a gentleman of character and intelligence, every way capable of relating things as he saw them, and incapable of relating them otherwise. This gentleman had been one of a caravan of eighty-one persons, one hundred and fifty-six horses and twenty-three wagons and carriages, which had made the expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe (of New Mexico) in the months of May and June last. His account was full of novelty and interest. It sounded like romance to hear of caravans of men, horses and wagons, traversing, with their merchandise, the vast plain which lies between the Mississippi and the Rio del Norte. The story seemed better adapted to Asia than to North America. But, romance as it might seem, the reality had already exceeded the visions of the wildest imagination. The journey to New Mexico, but lately deemed a chimerical project, had become an affair of ordinary occurrence. Santa Fe, but lately the Ultima Thule of American enterprise, was now considered as a stage only in their progress, or rather a new point of departure to our invincible citizens. Instead of turning back from that point, the caravans broke up there, and the subdivisions branched off in different directions in search of new theatres for their enterprise. Some proceeded down the river to the Pizzo del Norte; some to the mines of Chihuahua and Durango, in the province of New Biscay; some to Sonora and Sinaloa, on the gulf of California; and some seeking new lines of communication with the Pacific ocean, had undertaken to descend the western slope of our continent through the unexplored regions of the Multnomah and Buenaventura.

The fruit of this enterprise, for the present year, amounted to \$100,000 in gold and silver bullion and coin and precious furs; a sum considerable in itself in the commerce of an infant state, but chiefly deserving a statesman's notice as an earnest of what might be expected from a regulated and protected trade. The principal article given in exchange is that of which we have the greatest abundance, and which has the peculiar advantage of making the circuit of the Union before it departs from the territories of the Republic, cotton which is grown in the south, manufactured in the north, and exported from the west.

Mr. B. said that the attention of the Senate had already been drawn to this subject, and the committee on Indian Affairs stood charged with an inquiry into the expediency of treating with the Indian tribes between Missouri and Mexico, for the right of a safe passage through the countries. The paper presented contained information essential to that Committee. It contained precise information upon the route to be pursued, and the Indians to be conciliated. It contained, besides authentic details upon the extent and value of the trade, and suggestions for its protection. It had been drawn up at his particular request, and in answer to queries proposed by him. He deemed it the fairest, safest, and most satisfactory manner of conveying to the Senate the body of facts on which he should rely when the question of extending protection to this trade shall be called up for decision. He, therefore, moved that the statement of Mr. Storrs might be printed for the use of the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Ordered to be printed accordingly.

Nothing of importance has been transacted in either House up to the 14th inst. with a few exceptions.

In the Senate Mr. Barbour reported a bill for the suppression of Piracy of a strong character some of its provisions are as follows.

1st The President is authorized to have ten vessels of war built to carry not less than 30 guns each for that service.

2d Our Sailors are authorized to land on any of the Spanish West India islands in the pursuit of Pirates.

3d If Pirates escape into any town or port of any of those islands, and shall not be delivered up at our demand, the port or town shall be declared in a state of blockade, until such demand is complied with.

4th Merchant vessels are authorized to recapture.

5th The officers and seamen on board our Merchant vessels who may be wounded in engagements with pirates, shall be placed on the pension list. Their widows and orphans shall also be pensioned, in cases when they are killed.

The President informed Congress in a message that in consequence of various charges against Commodore Stewart, for acts during his command in the Pacific, he was suspended, and would be tried on them. That some of those charges having been preferred by Mr. Prevost, our political agent at Peru, he had been ordered home to support them by evidence, as well as to answer on his charges against himself, preferred by American Merchants trading to those parts.

On the 12th the committee of roads and canals were discharged from further consideration of the petition of Lewis A. Tarrason and others.

The bill authorizing a subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware canals, was passed, by a third reading in the House by four yeas. It authorized the purchase of 300,000 dollars of stock.

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1825.

TERMS: THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
EDITED BY JOHN M. McALLA.

THE TRIAL.

Of Isaac B. Desha is progressing, and we presume is drawing to a close. It has occupied a week. We were informed in the statement made in the last Gazette that the brother of the deceased Mr. Baker was attending at the place of trial. He has not visited the state since the fatal event which has produced so much sympathy and regret.

There are circumstances attending the progress of this affair which we are constrained to acknowledge are calculated to reflect discredit on the state at large. We do not allude to the fact of the commission of murder, horrible as it may be. Fortunately for the world, this crime is not peculiar to any section of it. But we allude to the disgraceful fact, that it should be made use of in the party disputes of the state;—and that any man or set of men, should seriously set about the business of prejudicing the public mind against an accused man, merely because his father should be conspicuous in his opposition to their political views. That speeches should be made in the Legislature by would-be leaders of the state, with the avowed intention of publication, and that too previous to the trial, calculated to raise the passions against the prisoner, and weaken his defence—that newspapers should team with editorial and other essays of the same character,—that letters should be written and published with the avowed intention of exciting the public mind to a proper pitch for vengeance on a supposed criminal, are circumstances, which are unparalleled in our history and which we trust will never be repeated.

There is a strong impression abroad in the state that the prisoner is guilty.—Is that any reason for denying him a fair trial? Do not our laws, and the laws of humanity require us to presume him innocent until he is proven to be guilty? Are we so distrustful of the mode of trial by jury, as that we must resort to novel and illegal practices to secure a verdict which will coincide with our opinions which are founded on common rumour? Let us leave him to the fair operation of the laws; and should he be found guilty, let him pay the penalty; and if innocent, restore him to his family and friends.

STATE CHARACTER.

The citizens of Kentucky are known to the other states but partially; among some, they are viewed as a semi-barbarous race, addicted to war and bloodshed; whilst to others, they appear as a brave, adventurous and chivalric people. Their political freedom and originality, acquired for them in character among the most distinguished and best informed politicians of the age; and more than once they have taken the lead in important measures, and movements influencing our general government affairs. In warlike expeditions or political revolutions, they have been sometimes looked to as calculated to lead in the contest. These are precious recollections to the hearts of faithful citizens, and should be cherished as the incentives to firmness & consistency.

A late department and partial attempt is now resolutely making by a certain class of our citizens, to ruin our character abroad, and degrade us in our own estimation by the invention and propagation of slanders and falsehoods. Not content with newspaper essays and editorial denunciations, they have published extracts from pretended and forged letters purporting to be from our sister states in which we are vilified in Billingsgate language; and their friends at a distance, and distinguished public characters have been furnished with pamphlets and other ephemeral productions of disappointed ambition, in which our policy is misrepresented and our moral character assailed. These are industriously circulated beyond the limits of our state as if the authors were determined that we should not only think contemptuously of ourselves but that we should be so happy as to agree in opinion with our neighbors, on that point.—How disgraceful!—how unlike an ancient Roman!—how inconsistent with the plainest dictates of duty. Let Kentucky mark those men who are so fond of degrading her,—win are so anxious to stab her most valuable possession, her reputation; and let her keep them where, we are pleased to say to our fellow citizens abroad, they are now—in THE MINORITY.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.
James W. Denny, of Jefferson county, to be Secretary of the vice W. P. Barry, appointed to a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals.

From the National Intelligencer of the 15th inst.
In the State of KENTUCKY, the Legislature has passed an act to abolish the Court of Appeals, thus legislating out of office the three Judges composing the Court.—It is said that the Judges protest against the act as being unconstitutional. This ground, we think, they will hardly be able to maintain, though the framers of the Constitution evidently meant that the Judges should not be removed by a vote of less than two-thirds of both Houses, which, previous to the passage of the act above referred to, the adversaries of the Judges in vain attempted to obtain.

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst. at Frankfort by the Rev. Mr. Hickman; Col. Benjamin Estill of Abingdon Va. to Mrs. Patsy Sprule.

DIED.—At his seat near this place on the 21st inst. Samuel Meredith Esq. in the 59th year of his age. This gentleman was among the early settlers in Kentucky; where he resided 37 years, beloved for his hospitality and honest character. Born in affluence he possessed the means of serving his fellow citizens a full life; but he was observed with peculiar pleasure by his friends that the poor and needy always found him ready to administer to their wants.

At the seat of the Hon. John Rowan near Bardonia, on the 15th inst. Dr. John M. Harney, son-in-law of Mr. Rowan.

Died at New Orleans, Benjamin Rush Esq. son of the late Dr. Rush and brother of our present Minister to Great Britain.

In this town on yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas January for many years a respectable inhabitant of this town.

In Baltimore on the 14th inst. Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, in the 60th year of his age. He was educated with his family in apparently good health and was reading a newspaper when he fell suddenly on the floor and expired without speaking a word. It is supposed to have been produced by uncommon professional exertions in an important cause before the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore.

THE Members of the CHURCH SOCIETY will meet at their Mansion 128—91—125—97
By order of C. D.

THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTE.

PRESIDENT HOLLEY will deliver the first Annual Convention of the Institute, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Chapel of the University. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
Lexington Jan. 26 1825—4—11.



Lexington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1
The companions will meet that Monday night next is the regular monthly meeting, and govern themselves accordingly.
R. MORRISON, Sec'y.

Lex. Jan. 27 1825—4—11

Murry Lodge, No. 35.

JANUARY 24 A. M. 525 A. D. 1825.
THE stated meetings of Murry Lodge No. 35 will be held between this and the quarterly meeting of May next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. instead of the hour of 6 P. M. by order of the Lodge.

H. GARRETT Sec'y.

Lex. Jan. 27 1825—4—31

ATTENTION!!!
Lexington Light Infantry.
THE Members of the Lexington Light Infantry are requested to meet at Mr. Ayres' tavern on Saturday evening next at 6 o'clock on business of importance.
By order of
Capt. L. BARBEE.
JOHN V. VARNUM
1st Surgt.
Lex. Jan. 27 1825

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby notified that any person or persons found taking or laying down any fence or fences or cutting down any timber on any of our plantations or woodpasts, shall be dealt with according to Law; or any such found trespassing on said premises (or tenants excepted) shall be taken up as estrays and dealt with as the Law directs.

JOSEPH BEARD, Sen.
H. BEARD,
J. M. BEARD,
LAWRENCE DAILY,
FRANCIS McLEAR,
CHARLES McLEAR.

January 27 1825—4—31

LEXINGTON BREWERY.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has purchased of Mr. BERNARD DONA. 110 every way qualified for the business, to superintend his brewery; and that it is now complete operation. He will give 75 cents per bushel of currency. A. D. he will be ready to purchase any quantity of the same quality of the ensuing crop at that price.

He has a quantity of SEED which he will supply to them at the same price.

WALTER CONNELL.

Lex. Jan. 27 1825—4—11.

WHISKEY AND BACON WANTED.

5000 GALLONS WHISKEY and
5000 LBS BACON to be delivered at Lexington and Frankfort, apply at
JOHN STEELE'S Hat Store.
Lexington Jan. 21 1825—4—31

New Invention.

AMONG the numerous kinds of useful inventions that have recently appeared before the public, the subscriber would introduce that of making SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, on an improved plan, both as it regards fuel and labour. So much so, that I will warrant a saving of one half of the fuel, and one third of the labour which is consumed in the old ways of distilling. Still made in this way do not burn the spirits, and can be made to any size, to make from one to six barrels of whiskey in a day.

Persons feeling disposed to purchase rights for individuals, or for a company, of the above invention, will please call at the Union Mills, Jessamine county where they can see stills on that plan in successful operation, making upwards of ONE HUNDRED GALLONS a day. Should they wish to purchase rights, Mr. David Crozier at the Union Mills is authorized to sell them. The following certificates from gentlemen who have erected the stills and tried the plan, are offered to the public.

DAVID CUTLER.
Inventor and patentee.
January 20, 1825—3—11.

Having purchased the patent right of Mr. David Cutler, on a new plan of distillation, and having had a fair trial on the subject, I have no hesitation in stating it has far exceeded my expectation both in saving fuel and labor: I state further it exceeds any thing I have ever seen: Given under my hand this 8th day of January, 1825: A. VOICNG.

DEAR SIR:
After having a fair trial of your improved plan of distilling, I feel it my duty to state to the public that it far exceeds any thing of the kind I know of as it respects fuel, labour, and convenience. The product of the grain appears to be better, and the spirit purer, than that made in the ordinary mode. Given under my hand this 17th day of January 1825: Nicholasville.

JOSEPH H. CHIRMAN.

MR. DAVID CUTLER:
Having fully tested by experiment an improved plan of Distillery by Steam Invented by Mr. D. Cutler, I hesitate not to say, that it is far superior in point of economy both of Labour and Fuel to any plan I have ever seen, and believe the Spirit made in this way is equal to any now made in this state.

D. CROZER.
Union Mills.
Jessamine County Ky. Jan. 19th 1825.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington Ky on the 1st day of January 1825 which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Adison William
Amos Joseph
Allen James D Jr
Allen Capt. I
Anderson John

B
Baker Joseph
Baker John C
Baker Le-wurd
Baker James
Baker Sarah Mrs
Baker Thomas
Baker Dr James R
Baker Robert I
Bartlett Mrs Maria
Bell David & Brother
Bell David
Berryman Samuel
Bedford Benjamin

C
Champlin Jeffrey C
Clark Mrs Sarah B
Cassell Ab-sha Jr
Cable Frederick
Clark James
Chandler Timothy
Clark Thomas
Chambers H. I. and
Chambers Maxfield
Cassama David
Clark John

D
Daugherty William
Davis Noble
Davis James R 2
D-sha Dr John R
D-rung William
Drace Joseph H
Dillon Henry S

E
Earl Joshua
Ekin John
Fleming Miss Eliza
Frazier Mr
Frazier George
Farr Samuel
Farr William

G
Gray Mary C M
Gray Richard
Green John A
Gordon John
Giboney Alexander

H
Hawkins Mrs Elizabeth
Harris Caroline E
Hays J
Hagger James
Haynes Dr A
Harris John
Harris Ann
Harris Wm
Harris N. and
Harris Daniel
Harris John
Harris Sally A Miss
Harris James
Harris Thomas
Harris Richard
Harris J
Harris George W
Harris John Francis
Harris E H

I
Irvin James
Jenkins T & B R
Johnson John H
Johnson W B

K
Ke-nedy Richard
Kempier Henry
Laird Samuel 2
Laird Mary Miss
Laird Mrs Mary
Laird Mrs Margaret
Laird Philip

M
Mayhew Alexander
Magruder Lloyd
Machin Lewis
Machin John
Mares James Jr 2
Marsh William
Mason Rev Campbell
Mason J M
Merritt Mr Elizabeth
Merritt Dr Daniel
Mills Charles
Miller Joseph
Morris Mrs Sarah
Morrow Thomas
Moore James Bunting
Moore J. in Capt
Moon Samuel R
Mumfries Joseph M

N
Niles Rev Wm Watson 2
Overfield F F
Orgon John
Owen Mrs Sally

P
Payne Henry
Payne Edward C
Parish Dabney W
Pendle on Alfred
Patterson Wm
Potts Samuel 2
Potts V. in
Potts Garrett
Picketts Thomas

Q
Quarles Col Roger
R
Rafinesque G S Dr
Rasch Edward
Rankin Rev Mr
Rankins James M
Rogers John
Rogers William
Riley Benjamin
Ridgeman John

S
Sprake Thomas
Sunders Caleb J
Shaw G L
Sanders Wm H
Sprake Wm H
Samuel Daniel
Steele Bruce
Steele Wm
Steele Samuel
Steeles Mrs

T
Tallbot Maj Thomas
Taylor Ben James
Taylor William
Tate Thos M
Thorp Jesse
Thompson Wm

U
Walker Jacob
Walker Maria A
Walker John R
Wash L R
Wasson Samuel
Wallace Joseph
Ward Mr
Ward Robert S
John Williams a laborer
Waller David T
Waller John
Waller John Wm
Waller David
Waller John
Waller John
Waller John
Waller John

Y
Young William
JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.



POETRY

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, at Plymouth, Mass. was celebrated on the 21st inst at that place. There is no event in our history, if we except the declaration of independence, more deserving of commemoration, or on which the reflecting mind can dwell with more delight, than the landing of our forefathers on the 22d December, 1620. Fettered in their social and political relations, and groaning under religious persecution, our forefathers resolved rather to suffer the partial evils and privations incident to new settlers in a foreign wilderness, than longer to submit to their then cruel situations. Accordingly they embarked and landed at Plymouth on the day above stated. On the occasion of the present celebration, the attendance of visitors, was very great, and the festival was conducted with taste and decorum. Professor Everett delivered an oration, in his well known eloquent manner, and the following Song composed by Rev Mr Pierpont, of Boston which is every way worthy of the subject and its author, was sung:

SONG.

The pilgrim fathers—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray
As they break along the shore:
Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day
When the May Flower moored below,
When the sea around was black with storm,
And white the shore with snow.

Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day, &c.
The mists, that wrapped the pilgrim's sleep,
Still brood upon the tide:
And his rocky yet keep their watch by the deep,
To say his waves of pride.
But the snow-white sail, that he gave to the gale,
When the Heavens looked dark, is gone—
As an eagle's wing, thro' an opening cloud,
Is seen, and then withdrawn.

It is gone from the bay where it spread, &c.
The pilgrim exile—sainted name!
The hill, whose icy brow
Reinforced, when he came, in the morning's flame,
In the morning's flame burns now.
And the moon's cold light, as it lay that night
On the hill side and the sea,
Still lies where he laid his houseless head;—
But the pilgrim—where is he?

He is not in the bay, as he was that day, &c.
The pilgrim fathers are at rest:
When Summer's throne on high,
And the world's warm breast is in verdure drest,
Stand on the hill where they lie.
The earliest ray of the golden day
On that hallowed spot is cast;
And the evening sun, as he leaves the world,
Looks kindly on that spot last.

Not such was the ray, that he shed that day, &c.
The pilgrim spirit has not fled:
It walks in noon's broad light;
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead,
With the holy stars, by night.
It watches the bed of the brave who have bled,
And a full and true conscience shore,
Thill the waves of the bay, where the May-Flower lay,
Shall foam and freeze no more.

It watches the bed, of the brave, &c.
LORD PETERBOROUGH.
This lively nobleman was once taken by the mob for the Duke of Marlborough. (who was then in disgrace and then who was about to be treated roughly by those friends to summary justice) upon which he addressed them thus—"Gentlemen, I can console you by two reasons that I am not the Duke of Marlborough; in the first place, I have but 5 guineas in my pocket; and in the second, they are heartily at your service." So throwing his purse among them, he got out of their hands, with loud huzzas and acclamations.

Among the pupils of a boarding school, not many miles from Philadelphia, was a boy, not at all remarkable for being one of the bright ones, but on the contrary, was a senseless, stupid kind of a body whose very appearance was destitute of animation. He was not of course very quick at grammar, a study not the most inviting to boys of the best capacity and disposition. One day, whilst undergoing the operation of the class, the teacher endeavored to make him understand the nature and application of a passive verb; "a passive verb said he, expresses the nature or receiving of an action as Peter is beaten now what did Peter do?" Nimsell paused a moment, and scratching his head by way of aiding thought with the gravest countenance imaginable replied, "Well, I don't know, without he hollered!"
As a Irishman was asked if he would fight for a foreign crown; "Aye or for half a crown either," said he.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.
Richard Penn, one of the proprietors, and of all the governors of Pennsylvania, under the old regime probably the most deservingly popular, in the commencement of the revolution, (his brother John being at that time governor) was one of the most familiar and intimate friends with a number of the most decided and influential whigs, and on a certain occasion, being company with several of them, a member of Congress observed, that such was the consistency of all the whigs together, "If you don't gentlemen said Mr Penn, I'll tell you, this will be very apt to change separately."

FOR SALE 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd. and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

WHISKEY OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR SALE BY THE BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN.
upper end of the market house.
LEXINGTON MAY 10th 1824—20—tf.

Clock and Watch making.
THE Subscriber tenders his services in the line of his profession, to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, and informs them that, in connexion with Mr THOMAS GRAY, on Main-Street, one door East of Mr P. Bain's Hat-Store, near the Post-Office, he will repair every description of gold and silver Watches. Having had six years experience in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he hopes by his assiduous attention to business, and the faithful execution of the work entrusted to him, to merit a portion of public patronage.
E. WILLIAMS.
May 6, 1824—19—tf.

MISS MARY ANN HEWETT,
Fancy Silk and Twist Button Manufactory
[SHORT STREET.]
Near the Washington Hotel, Lexington Kentucky.
MRS C. NORTH

RETURNS thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and vicinity for the patronage she has met with for six or seven years past, and now leaving the state informs her customers she has taken great pains to instruct, and with pleasure recommends Miss Mary Ann Hewett, as fully competent and experienced in making all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy buttons in a style not to be excelled in the United States.
36—tf

FOR SALE A SMALL FARM OF 30 ACRES In the immediate neighbourhood LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards, and a good fence—also a sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favorable.
Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES TROTTER.
Lex. Aug. 27th 1824—37—tf.

Washington Hotel.
THIS well known, convenient and healthy establishment, situated at the corner of Short and Main Streets, Lexington, is still occupied by the subscriber. From the satisfaction he has heretofore given to boarders and travellers he hopes that his continued exertions to please will also secure a continuance of the public patronage. His accommodations for private families are retired, convenient and pleasant.

A LIVERY STABLE
is attached to the Establishment, of the best kind, and under excellent management. Nothing shall be omitted, that honest efforts can effect, to render comfortable all those persons who may call on him. A READING ROOM which receives a supply of Newspapers by every mail, is kept up for the use of his visitors.
BENJAMIN AYRES
Lexington, Sept. 2, 1824—36—3m.

LAW NOTICE.
ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS
Lexington, April 6, 1824—15—tf.

A List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Mount Sterling Ky. on the 1st day of January 1825 which if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the General Post office as dead Letters.
Wm Bell
John Burk
George Black
Thos Botts
Henry Brother
John Bean
Nathan B own
C
William Carl
William Craig 2
Samuel Clorn
Ductor Combs
John Crisson
John Crisson
Asa Carington
Thos Chislin
Elizabeth Asite
John Cassidine
D
John Darnall
John Davis
Salene Davis
G
Robert Evans
Robert Edwards
Thomas Edmondson
P
Benjamin Finley
Stephen Finley
Jas F Foster
Martha Foxner
N
Thomas Graves
Samuel Greenwald
H
James Hall
Alexander Hall
John Holmes
A G Harrison
William Hunt
Wm Hirt
Circuit Court Clerk
Jed D Hughes
John Hall
Richard Hays
J
Jack J oet
Thomas James
Thos Jackson 2
Curtis Johnston
John J meson
K
John Keso
L
Sam. or David Longmather
G. GEORGE HOWARD, P A

Washington Hall.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.
Continues to superintend A HOUSE OF ENTER-
TAINMENT in the town of HARRISBURG, Pa.
His friends and the public are informed, that he is permanent settler, and has no other residence—
He has lately added to the number and convenience of his rooms, has a large Pasture Lot, and is well prepared to accommodate any number of persons who may visit this place.
Harrisburg, June 3, 1824—24—12m.

LEXINGTON
BRASS IRON AND BELL,
FOUNDRY.
J. B. BELL

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRING BUSI-
NESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below
the Theatre, Water-street, where all kinds of
Brass and Iron Work for Machinery, &c.
may be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept
on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses, Cows, refined
Wagon, Carriage and Cog BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and
FLAT IRONS; Scales Weights and Wafel Irons; Gun
Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and still Coeks,
with many other articles too tedious to mention.
May 16, 1822—5—tf

FOR SALE. A Valuable ESTATE in Land and Negroes.

THE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and sixty-three acres principally inclosed and not surpassed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in cultivation, the balance finely timbered. Its situation admits of a handsome division either into two or three tenements and would be sold in divisions to accommodate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit.

AN excellent site for a DISTILLERY, supplied by a never failing stream upon which one has been conducted for many years. I would also sell 25 likely young negroes, ten of whom are men and boys accustomed to, and capable of performing farming business. Four of the boys have been during the last year engaged in a bagging factory. The residue of the negroes are likely women, girls, and children. The purchaser may also obtain with the premises a valuable stock of Brood Mares & Colts, Cattle, sheep & hogs, a distillery with its apparatus capable of making a barrel of Whiskey per day together with the present crop of about 150 acres of corn, with rye, oats, and hay, also the farming utensils. But I do not intend in the assertion that a more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal property has but seldom been offered for sale in this country. This whole would be exchanged for United States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon terms of mutual advantage.
S. H. WOODSON.
Jessamine county, Sept 9; 1824 37—tf.

PRIZE LIST COMPLETE
OF THE DRAWING OF THE
FIFTH CLASS
Grand Masonic Hall Lottery
FIRST DAY—NUMBERS DRAWN.
29, 18, 28.
SECOND DAY—NUMBERS DRAWN.
16, 11, 3.
THIRD DAY—NUMBERS DRAWN.
15, 22, 4.

The whole drawn under the observation of Magistrates of the county and Trustees of the town, agreeably to law, together with the Superintending Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, whose certificates are in the Manager's Office.
Manager respectfully referring the holders of Tickets to the Scheme of the 5th class, has the honor to announce the following as the result agreeably thereto, to wit:
1000 Dollars to the Ticket having upon it the combination 4, 15, 22.
508 Dollars to the Ticket having upon it the combination 3, 11 16.
500 Dollars to the Ticket having upon it the combination 18, 28, 29.
100 Dollars each to the 21 Tickets having on them the Nos 15, 22.
35 Dollars each to the 21 Tickets having on them the Nos 15, 4.
20 Dollars each to the 21 Tickets having on them the Nos 22, 4.
10 Dollars each to the 72 Tickets having on them the Nos 3, 11, 16, 28, 29, or 11, 16.
5 Dollars each to the 81 Tickets having on them the Nos 18, 28, 15, 29, or 28, 29.
2 Dollars each to the 1881 Tickets having on them either of the first six drawn numbers—say No 3, No 11, No 16, No 18, No 28 or No 29.
Every other description of Tickets are BLANKS.
Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith—remembering that if not presented before the 1st of May next, they are considered by the Scheme, as donation to the Lottery.
Having successfully and satisfactorily concluded the fifth class of the Grand Masonic Hall Lottery, by means of which, together with the four preceding classes, the Grand Edifice is erected and covered in, the Manager confidently expects that the friends of the institution, and all others disposed to promote a Public Good, will immediately come forward and lend their aid to the promotion of the object in view, by liberal investments in SIXTH CLASS, the brilliant scheme of which is herewith presented, and which will commence its drawing in the course of a few weeks—and as an inducement to effect an immediate sale, a discount of 5 per cent, will be made on all tickets purchased at this OFFICE previous to 10th day of the present month.
We respectfully thank the public for favours received in former classes.
He remains very respectfully their obedient servant,
J. M. PIKE, Man'gr.
Lexington January 1, 1825.—tf

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.
WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex Dec. 20, 1824—25—tf.

HELP WANTED THE highest price will be given for me charitable Help by J. W. F. R. or Lockery and mechar.

LAW NOTICE.
DANIEL McCARTY PAYNE & W. FRAZER.
HAVE united in the practice of Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette County. One or the other will regularly attend the Courts of Jessamine, Woodford, Scott, Owen and Grant. Business committed to their management will be promptly attended to. Their office is on Main-street, Lexington.
Lexington, September 2, 1824—30—tf

Fayette Circuit Set,
September term, 1824
LORENCE K. BRADLEY COMPLAINANT,
AGAINST
CHANCERY
CHARLES MORGAN'S HEIRS & DEFENDANTS.
This day came the complainant by his counsel
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants
STEWART and ELIZABETH his wife are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is ordered on the motion of the complainant, that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the complaint herein, the same will be taken for confession against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively agreeably to law.
A Copy At
THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
41—2m

To the Public.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of CONNELL and McMAHON has been dissolved by mutual consent, and Walter Connell has become the sole proprietor of the Brewery heretofore owned by said firm. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to said Connell, as he alone is authorized to collect the debts. Those having claims against said firm are notified to call on said Connell in order to have the same adjusted.
WALTER CONNELL,
JOHN McMAHON.
Ct 1814. 144—tf.

DRAWN IN JANUARY.
Grand Masonic Hall Lottery yet
KENTUCKY.
SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS SPECIE

| Prize | Prizes | Prizes |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 Priz of \$2,000 is | \$2,000 | \$2,000 |
| 1 " " 1,000 is | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 " " 500 is | 500 | 500 |
| 32 " " 100 is | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| 32 " " 50 is | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| 32 " " 25 is | 800 | 800 |
| 64 " " 10 is | 640 | 640 |
| 128 " " 5 is | 640 | 640 |
| 256 " " 2 is | 512 | 512 |
| 3267 Prizes amounting to \$16,302 | | |

Every Prize payable in Specie at PIKE'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn
Whole Tickets \$2.50, Specie or its equivalent—Shares in proportion.—After 1st Drawing they advance to \$3—after 2d to \$3.50.
J. M. PIKE, Manager,
Office Main street near the Court House, Lex. Ky.
Where prizes amounting to above
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Have been sold and promptly paid within the last two years.—TICKETS in all the EASTERN LOTTERIES constantly for sale at the Eastern prices and prizes paid at the above FORTUNATE OFFICE

\$150 REWARD.

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to me in Frankfort,
BENJAMIN B. HARRIS, SHARON MOSSLANDER & WILLIAM PULASKY,
Three convicts, who escaped from the penitentiary on the morning of the 15th of this instanc, or fifty dollars for each one.
HARRIS is about thirty-four years old, five feet six inches high, weighs about one hundred and thirty five pounds, black hair and eyes, the left eye crossed, dark skin, raised in Shenandoah county, Virginia, the 9 small fingers on the left hand cut off, a remarkable scar on the left arm, occasioned by a burn below the elbow.
SHARON MOSSLANDER, is a man about twenty-five years old, weighs about one hundred and seven pounds, blue eyes, fair hair and complexion, born and raised in Philadelphia, blacksmith by profession, has served four years in the Ohio Penitentiary; he is about five feet eight inches high.
PULASKY is about five feet eight inches high, thirty years old, dark hair and black eyes weighs about one hundred and sixty five pounds, large straight nose, the top of the left ear off, his parents living in Tennessee.
Printers throughout the United States who are disposed to suppress theft and robbery, will do well to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers,
WILLIAM HARRIS, Keeper
of the Kentucky Penitentiary
Frankfort, Nov. 15, 1824—48—tf

NEW GOODS.
ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment,
9-8, 10-4, and 11-4 Rose Blankets;
5-1-2 Point " do;
Worsted and Cotton Hose, assorted;
Tartan Plaid;
Cotton Halls, assorted;
Lust Sugar, and the best St Domingo Coffee.
Also expected shortly, a handsome assortment of MOROCCO SHOES, &c. which will make his assortment very good for the season. Among which are an excellent assortment of Blue and Black CLOTHS, and Bolting Cloths; which were purchased without any of the late additional Tariff duties on them, and which will be sold very low for cash
Lex. Oct 28, 1824

BRISTLES.
THE Subscriber wishes to purchase any quantity, clean combed Bristles. The highest price will be given in currency and a premium extra of twenty-five cents, for those that will collect ten pounds. They will be taken in at Vesey's Frame and Mann's Grocery Store on Lincolnton street, where brushes of any description and of superior quality can be had at short notice. Bristles can likewise be had at the Apothecary's Store of James Frazer & Co. Please call and examine the quality of a price, which are lower than they can be purchased for elsewhere.
GIVEN at 37 1-2 cents a pound at the above named places
SAMUEL COLLIDGE.
Lexington Dec. 8, 1824—52—tf.

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street, and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe makers, Hatters', Coach makers Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty percent less than imported skins.
It is his hope will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufactory
N. B. A constant supply of hatters' WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEOGHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2—tf

MUSTARD SEED WANTED.

Apply to N. Burrows,
FOR SALE at the above named place,
Mustard, Oil of Mustard, Essence of Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Oil of Pepper—All of them cheaper, and not inferior to any imported.
To guard against the charge of imposition, which some exorbitant prices are apt to bring against every person presenting to public notice, any new article of production, I here announce that, if any person, on purchasing either of the above named articles should not like their qualities on trial, that the privilege of returning the same is hereby granted them if done directly and without damage.
N. BURROWS.
Lex Feb 19, 1824—4—tf

LAW NOTICE. W. T. Barry and J. W. Tibbs

HAVE united in the practice of Law in the General Court of this state, and in the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. Their Office is on Main Street, a few doors above J. M. Pike's Lottery Office.
W. T. Barry will continue his practice in the Circuit Courts of Woodford and Jessamine, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court
May, 1825.
2—tf.

DR. WALTER WARFIELD.

HAS RETURNED TO LEXINGTON, and resumed the practice of MEDICINE in connection with his son Dr. G. H. WARFIELD. Their Shop is kept at the upper corner of Jordan's Row, opposite the Court house
Lexington, Aug. 14th, 1824—tf

JOHN STICKNEY

(TWO DOORS FROM THE BANK)
KEEPS a constant supply of PRINTER'S INK, equal to any imported and ten per cent cheaper, and likewise for sale a quantity of double refined CASTOR OIL, free from any disagreeable taste; LEMON SALTS, PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY and superior GLOSS VARNISH, BLANKING by the dozen or single box. Also Tin and Blue Glass, and a few choice GARDEN SEED of the best quality in season.
Price of Ink 10 to 12—5-4-4.

PRIZE LIST, New York State Literature No 3.

Drawn on the 14th of December last is received, FORTUNATE NUMBERS AS FOLLOWS, VIZ
54, 38, 46, 40, 52, 5, 53, 44, 57,
Prizes will be paid immediately upon presentation
PIKE'S OFFICE,
It will be understood that all tickets having three of either of the above numbers, are entitled to
ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES EACH.
All tickets having two of the above numbers, to the next best denomination of prizes; and all tickets having ONE of the above numbers, are entitled to SIX DOLLARS EACH.
ALL OTHERS BLANKS.

FOR SALE.

THE COTTON FACTORY,
ONE and a half miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road. There are in it, TWO THROTTLES of 42 spindles each, now in full operation. There is also a new Throttle of 42 spindles with the necessary preparations, which can be removed, should the purchaser choose. It will be ready in two months. It is possible some part of the payment might be received in land or other good property. It is not necessary to say any thing of the improvements, as any person desirous of purchasing, will of course visit the place. The title is unquestionable.
Apply at the Factory to
JOHN McCALLIE.
Fayette County Jan. 13, 1825—2—3t.

Negroes to Hire.

SEVERAL likely negro girls and women to hire. Enquire of the
PRINTER.
January 15, 1825—2-3t.

Literary.

THE undersigned Trustees notify the public that they have employed a competent teacher and opened a grammar school at Walnut Hill meeting house seven miles South East of Lexington, where will be taught the Latin and Greek languages and all those branches preparatory to entering college. Boarding may be had in respect, at 10 miles in the neighborhood on moderate terms (from 40 to 50 dollars in specie)
ROBERT STEWART,
WALTER BULLOCK,
JOHN TODD.
Fayette County Jan'y. 10 1825—4—t

FOR SALE.

THREE hundred acres of land in the county of Jessamine near the Union Mills. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber adjoining the premises.
JOHN PERRY
Executor of
POGER PATTON, Dec'd.
Jessamine County Jan 20 1825—3-3t.

\$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy five and sixty to one hundred and fifty cents. Those holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the cash on call for notes for them. The subscriber is desirous to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by the
DANIEL PRICE
Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3—tf

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE